

INTRICATE PROBLEMS.

General Moltke Explains Germany's Manner of Guaranteeing the Peace of Europe.

PARNELL WINS A VICTORY IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

The Irish Agricultural Laborers' Bill Advanced to a Second Reading—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, May 15.—The government has been beaten in the House of Commons by a vote of 94 to 68 on a motion to adjourn. The measure before the House was the Irish agricultural laborers' bill, which proposes the use of the church surplus to assist in the erection of laborers' cottages.

The Right Hon. David Plunkett accused the Parnellites of trying to snatch a division. He said they had assembled in full force at a time when the bulk of the members were absent, in order to get the bill read the second time. The object of this was to destroy the laborer's claims in the land bill. He reminded the House that Mr. Dillon had protested against the appropriation of the church surplus in the land bill as being a purely Irish fund which he wanted for educational purposes when home rule was obtained. Yet here were the Parnellites proposing to devote the surplus to the building of laborers' homes.

T. W. Russell, unionist, moved to adjourn. He said that not a single clause of the bill had been explained. It was an attempt to stab the land bill in the back.

Mr. Balfour commented on the silence of the Irish leaders on the measure. Nobody seemed to think it necessary to explain the provisions of the bill. In view of this state of affairs he would support the motion for an adjournment.

Mr. Russell's motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 68; nays, 94. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Parnellites.

Mr. Parnell moved that the second reading be now taken. The Speaker declined to put the motion, the House desiring to continue the debate.

Mr. Balfour charged the Parnellites with introducing the measure through a mere desire to embarrass the government. The member who had moved the second reading of the bill and the member who had seconded the motion had taken up the bill in the House. Their conduct was unbecomingly. They did not mean to obtain advantages for the laborers, but to injure the land bill. The conditions under which the bill had been debated would deprive any vote that the house might come to of all significance. Whatever was the decision the government would attach to it no importance. [Parnellite cheers.]

The second reading of the bill was agreed to without a division, amid prolonged Irish cheers.

The defeat of the government was due to a blunder of the Conservative whips, who notified the members of the government party that their presence would be required at 4 o'clock. This became known to the Parnellites, who attended in full strength at noon and, after short speeches had been made, rushed a division before the Conservatives could be mustered.

MOLTKE ON THE SITUATION.

Germany's Preparations for War the Only Guarantee of Peace.

BERLIN, May 15.—In the Reichstag to-day the Minister of War explained at length the provisions of the proposed military bill. Count von Moltke supported the minister's representations and said the European situation was one of increasing defection and one which was growing more difficult of solution by reason of the intricate problems in Italy which constituted its present danger.

It was the Count's assertion, imperative that Germany should maintain a strong military system, as a strong government would be able to maintain peace. Continuing, Count von Moltke said that while it was true that most of the great powers honestly desired the preservation of peace and that everybody hesitated to throw a spark into the powder barrel, yet the guaranty for the security of the empire could only be found in German strength and preparation.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Engaged.

LONDON, May 15.—The Marquis de Leuville authorizes the statement that he and Mrs. Frank Leslie are "engaged" and that the marriage will take place next month. Mrs. Leslie was seen luncheon at the Grosvenor hotel with the Marquis. She took the reporter into a private room and told him that she did not deny the rumor.

Seized Two American Fishermen.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 15.—Advices from Newfoundland say that "Commissioner McGrath" is doing excellent work in Fortune Bay on the bait-protection service. He has already seized two American vessels, had their crews fined, collected \$7,000 in license fees and fines, and terrorized bait poachers and smugglers generally.

Rioting at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, May 15.—The striking gas workers, aided by a large number of idle persons, continued their riotous demonstrations to-day. Several conflicts have occurred between the police and the mob, and many of the latter were injured. Several of the ringleaders in the disorders have been arrested.

Agricultural Exhibit at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 15.—An immense agricultural exhibition was opened in this city to-day. The opening ceremonies were presided over by the Emperor. The chief foreign exhibitors are the French and Italian governments.

Knit Goods Men to Organize.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 15.—A movement has been begun to unite the knit goods men of Cohoes, Waterford, Amsterdam, and Little Falls in a combination similar to that formed at Troy recently by five prominent shirt and collar manufacturing firms. It was at first thought advisable to form a syndicate and purchase the mills, and overtures were made to some of the manufacturers with this end in view, but it is now concluded to abandon this idea in favor of the plan pursued at Troy.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. WINDLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind, colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

LITTLE NEWS NUGGETS.

A FIVE HUNDRED barrel gusher has been struck in the Eureka oil field in West Virginia.

Annual meeting of the Indiana State Medical society is in session at Indianapolis.

HENRY FARNEY killed his neighbor, W. Montreiff, in a quarrel. They lived near Star Lake, N. Y.

Two American vessels have been seized in Port-au-Prince for violation of the Canadian half act.

A REPORT from Cuba is to the effect that Gen. Chinchilla has resigned as Captain-General of the island.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways will not accept any more grain in bulk. They each claim to have lost \$20,000 monthly by overweight frauds.

The new iron steamship City of Seattle built for the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company was recently launched at Philadelphia.

A CRACK occurred in the Beech Creek railroad at Gorton's Heights, in which two Hungarians were killed outright and several persons injured.

JOHANN WILLIAMS was arrested at Fort Dodge, Iowa, for impersonating a United States Revenue Collector, and obtaining money from a saloonkeeper.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in session at Cincinnati, adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of a standard test for locomotives.

WON BY RILEY.

Ed Corrigan's Colt Captures the Kentucky Derby Stake.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The slowest Kentucky Derby ever run was finished here with Riley first, Bill Letcher second and Robespierre third. Time 2:45. It rained steadily Tuesday and all the morning, and the track was deep in soft mud, which made it bad for fast times, and made the records of the horses a strong consideration.

The following were the entries, jockeys, and odds: Robespierre, 118 (Francis), even money; Bill Letcher, 118 (Allen), 3 to 1; Riley, 112 (Egan Murphy), 4 to 1; Palisade, 118 (Britton), 8 to 1; Outlook, 118 (Brockbridge), 12 to 1; Prince Fonso, 118 (Overton), 5 to 1. This is the slowest of the sixteen Kentucky Derbies, the next being the victory of Leonatus in 2:43, in 1888. The best is Spokane last year, who beat Proctor Knott a nose in 2:34 1/2. The time, however, was not considered, the track, which was literally knee-deep in mud.

ABSORBED BY A BOOK COMBINE.

The Standard Company of St. Louis Reported to Have Been Bought Out.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—It is reported that the new American School-Book company recently organized by the four leading school-book publishing firms of the country has acquired the controlling interest in the Standard School-Book company of this city, the most extensive school-book concern outside of the combination. It owns the copyright of the books supplied under the new Indiana law, and the Indiana contractors announce that they will not prevent it from carrying out its contract with the State.

Fitcher's Arm Fractured.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—A ball from Higgins' bat badly hurt Billy Serad's pitching arm in yesterday's game. The ball hit the forearm just like a shot, but Serad pluckily picked up the ball and caught Higgins at first before he called a doctor, who found his arm fractured between the wrist and elbow. Higgins did the same thing to Cushman of the Toledo last season.

Snow in North Dakota.

NECHE, N. D., May 15.—Eight inches of snow fell last night and it is still snowing. The farmers are jubilant.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 14.—GRAIN.—Active. WHEAT—Opened brisk and lower, generally on weather reports. The loss for May was 1c, while July dropped 1/2c, becoming before the close, which was 1/2c below that of yesterday. No. 2, regular May, 63 1/2c; No. 2, July, 64 1/2c; No. 2, September, 65 1/2c; No. 2, December, 66 1/2c; No. 2, March, 67 1/2c; No. 2, June, 68 1/2c; No. 2, September, 69 1/2c; No. 2, December, 70 1/2c; No. 2, March, 71 1/2c; No. 2, June, 72 1/2c; No. 2, September, 73 1/2c; No. 2, December, 74 1/2c; No. 2, March, 75 1/2c; No. 2, June, 76 1/2c; No. 2, September, 77 1/2c; No. 2, December, 78 1/2c; No. 2, March, 79 1/2c; No. 2, June, 80 1/2c; No. 2, September, 81 1/2c; No. 2, December, 82 1/2c; No. 2, March, 83 1/2c; No. 2, June, 84 1/2c; No. 2, September, 85 1/2c; No. 2, December, 86 1/2c; No. 2, March, 87 1/2c; No. 2, June, 88 1/2c; No. 2, September, 89 1/2c; No. 2, December, 90 1/2c; No. 2, March, 91 1/2c; No. 2, June, 92 1/2c; No. 2, September, 93 1/2c; No. 2, December, 94 1/2c; No. 2, March, 95 1/2c; No. 2, June, 96 1/2c; No. 2, September, 97 1/2c; No. 2, December, 98 1/2c; No. 2, March, 99 1/2c; No. 2, June, 100 1/2c; No. 2, September, 101 1/2c; No. 2, December, 102 1/2c; No. 2, March, 103 1/2c; No. 2, June, 104 1/2c; No. 2, September, 105 1/2c; No. 2, December, 106 1/2c; No. 2, March, 107 1/2c; No. 2, June, 108 1/2c; No. 2, September, 109 1/2c; No. 2, December, 110 1/2c; No. 2, March, 111 1/2c; No. 2, June, 112 1/2c; No. 2, September, 113 1/2c; No. 2, December, 114 1/2c; No. 2, March, 115 1/2c; No. 2, June, 116 1/2c; No. 2, September, 117 1/2c; No. 2, December, 118 1/2c; No. 2, March, 119 1/2c; No. 2, June, 120 1/2c; No. 2, September, 121 1/2c; No. 2, December, 122 1/2c; No. 2, March, 123 1/2c; No. 2, June, 124 1/2c; No. 2, September, 125 1/2c; No. 2, December, 126 1/2c; No. 2, March, 127 1/2c; No. 2, June, 128 1/2c; No. 2, September, 129 1/2c; No. 2, December, 130 1/2c; No. 2, March, 131 1/2c; No. 2, June, 132 1/2c; No. 2, September, 133 1/2c; No. 2, December, 134 1/2c; No. 2, March, 135 1/2c; No. 2, June, 136 1/2c; No. 2, September, 137 1/2c; No. 2, December, 138 1/2c; No. 2, March, 139 1/2c; No. 2, June, 140 1/2c; No. 2, September, 141 1/2c; No. 2, December, 142 1/2c; No. 2, March, 143 1/2c; No. 2, June, 144 1/2c; No. 2, September, 145 1/2c; No. 2, December, 146 1/2c; No. 2, March, 147 1/2c; No. 2, June, 148 1/2c; No. 2, September, 149 1/2c; No. 2, December, 150 1/2c; No. 2, March, 151 1/2c; No. 2, June, 152 1/2c; No. 2, September, 153 1/2c; No. 2, December, 154 1/2c; No. 2, March, 155 1/2c; No. 2, June, 156 1/2c; No. 2, September, 157 1/2c; No. 2, December, 158 1/2c; No. 2, March, 159 1/2c; No. 2, June, 160 1/2c; No. 2, September, 161 1/2c; No. 2, December, 162 1/2c; No. 2, March, 163 1/2c; No. 2, June, 164 1/2c; No. 2, September, 165 1/2c; No. 2, December, 166 1/2c; No. 2, March, 167 1/2c; No. 2, June, 168 1/2c; No. 2, September, 169 1/2c; No. 2, December, 170 1/2c; No. 2, March, 171 1/2c; No. 2, June, 172 1/2c; No. 2, September, 173 1/2c; No. 2, December, 174 1/2c; No. 2, March, 175 1/2c; No. 2, June, 176 1/2c; No. 2, September, 177 1/2c; No. 2, December, 178 1/2c; No. 2, March, 179 1/2c; No. 2, June, 180 1/2c; No. 2, September, 181 1/2c; No. 2, December, 182 1/2c; No. 2, March, 183 1/2c; No. 2, June, 184 1/2c; No. 2, September, 185 1/2c; No. 2, December, 186 1/2c; No. 2, March, 187 1/2c; No. 2, June, 188 1/2c; No. 2, September, 189 1/2c; No. 2, December, 190 1/2c; No. 2, March, 191 1/2c; No. 2, June, 192 1/2c; No. 2, September, 193 1/2c; No. 2, December, 194 1/2c; No. 2, March, 195 1/2c; No. 2, June, 196 1/2c; No. 2, September, 197 1/2c; No. 2, December, 198 1/2c; No. 2, March, 199 1/2c; No. 2, June, 200 1/2c; No. 2, September, 201 1/2c; No. 2, December, 202 1/2c; No. 2, March, 203 1/2c; No. 2, June, 204 1/2c; No. 2, September, 205 1/2c; No. 2, December, 206 1/2c; No. 2, March, 207 1/2c; No. 2, June, 208 1/2c; No. 2, September, 209 1/2c; No. 2, December, 210 1/2c; No. 2, March, 211 1/2c; No. 2, June, 212 1/2c; No. 2, September, 213 1/2c; No. 2, December, 214 1/2c; No. 2, March, 215 1/2c; No. 2, June, 216 1/2c; No. 2, September, 217 1/2c; No. 2, December, 218 1/2c; No. 2, March, 219 1/2c; No. 2, June, 220 1/2c; No. 2, September, 221 1/2c; No. 2, December, 222 1/2c; No. 2, March, 223 1/2c; No. 2, June, 224 1/2c; No. 2, September, 225 1/2c; No. 2, December, 226 1/2c; No. 2, March, 227 1/2c; No. 2, June, 228 1/2c; No. 2, September, 229 1/2c; No. 2, December, 230 1/2c; No. 2, March, 231 1/2c; No. 2, June, 232 1/2c; No. 2, September, 233 1/2c; No. 2, December, 234 1/2c; No. 2, March, 235 1/2c; No. 2, June, 236 1/2c; No. 2, September, 237 1/2c; No. 2, December, 238 1/2c; No. 2, March, 239 1/2c; No. 2, June, 240 1/2c; No. 2, September, 241 1/2c; No. 2, December, 242 1/2c; No. 2, March, 243 1/2c; No. 2, June, 244 1/2c; No. 2, September, 245 1/2c; No. 2, December, 246 1/2c; No. 2, March, 247 1/2c; No. 2, June, 248 1/2c; No. 2, September, 249 1/2c; No. 2, December, 250 1/2c; No. 2, March, 251 1/2c; No. 2, June, 252 1/2c; No. 2, September, 253 1/2c; No. 2, December, 254 1/2c; No. 2, March, 255 1/2c; No. 2, June, 256 1/2c; No. 2, September, 257 1/2c; No. 2, December, 258 1/2c; No. 2, March, 259 1/2c; No. 2, June, 260 1/2c; No. 2, September, 261 1/2c; No. 2, December, 262 1/2c; No. 2, March, 263 1/2c; No. 2, June, 264 1/2c; No. 2, September, 265 1/2c; No. 2, December, 266 1/2c; No. 2, March, 267 1/2c; No. 2, June, 268 1/2c; No. 2, September, 269 1/2c; No. 2, December, 270 1/2c; No. 2, March, 271 1/2c; No. 2, June, 272 1/2c; No. 2, September, 273 1/2c; No. 2, December, 274 1/2c; No. 2, March, 275 1/2c; No. 2, June, 276 1/2c; No. 2, September, 277 1/2c; No. 2, December, 278 1/2c; No. 2, March, 279 1/2c; No. 2, June, 280 1/2c; No. 2, September, 281 1/2c; No. 2, December, 282 1/2c; No. 2, March, 283 1/2c; No. 2, June, 284 1/2c; No. 2, September, 285 1/2c; No. 2, December, 286 1/2c; No. 2, March, 287 1/2c; No. 2, June, 288 1/2c; No. 2, September, 289 1/2c; No. 2, December, 290 1/2c; No. 2, March, 291 1/2c; No. 2, June, 292 1/2c; No. 2, September, 293 1/2c; No. 2, December, 294 1/2c; No. 2, March, 295 1/2c; No. 2, June, 296 1/2c; No. 2, September, 297 1/2c; No. 2, December, 298 1/2c; No. 2, March, 299 1/2c; No. 2, June, 300 1/2c; No. 2, September, 301 1/2c; No. 2, December, 302 1/2c; No. 2, March, 303 1/2c; No. 2, June, 304 1/2c; No. 2, September, 305 1/2c; No. 2, December, 306 1/2c; No. 2, March, 307 1/2c; No. 2, June, 308 1/2c; No. 2, September, 309 1/2c; No. 2, December, 310 1/2c; No. 2, March, 311 1/2c; No. 2, June, 312 1/2c; No. 2, September, 313 1/2c; No. 2, December, 314 1/2c; No. 2, March, 315 1/2c; No. 2, June, 316 1/2c; No. 2, September, 317 1/2c; No. 2, December, 318 1/2c; No. 2, March, 319 1/2c; No. 2, June, 320 1/2c; No. 2, September, 321 1/2c; No. 2, December, 322 1/2c; No. 2, March, 323 1/2c; No. 2, June, 324 1/2c; No. 2, September, 325 1/2c; No. 2, December, 326 1/2c; No. 2, March, 327 1/2c; No. 2, June, 328 1/2c; No. 2, September, 329 1/2c; No. 2, December, 330 1/2c; No. 2, March, 331 1/2c; No. 2, June, 332 1/2c; No. 2, September, 333 1/2c; No. 2, December, 334 1/2c; No. 2, March, 335 1/2c; No. 2, June, 336 1/2c; No. 2, September, 337 1/2c; No. 2, December, 338 1/2c; No. 2, March, 339 1/2c; No. 2, June, 340 1/2c; No. 2, September, 341 1/2c; No. 2, December, 342 1/2c; No. 2, March, 343 1/2c; No. 2, June, 344 1/2c; No. 2, September, 345 1/2c; No. 2, December, 346 1/2c; No. 2, March, 347 1/2c; No. 2, June, 348 1/2c; No. 2, September, 349 1/2c; No. 2, December, 350 1/2c; No. 2, March, 351 1/2c; No. 2, June, 352 1/2c; No. 2, September, 353 1/2c; No. 2, December, 354 1/2c; No. 2, March, 355 1/2c; No. 2, June, 356 1/2c; No. 2, September, 357 1/2c; No. 2, December, 358 1/2c; No. 2, March, 359 1/2c; No. 2, June, 360 1/2c; No. 2, September, 361 1/2c; No. 2, December, 362 1/2c; No. 2, March, 363 1/2c; No. 2, June, 364 1/2c; No. 2, September, 365 1/2c; No. 2, December, 366 1/2c; No. 2, March, 367 1/2c; No. 2, June, 368 1/2c; No. 2, September, 369 1/2c; No. 2, December, 370 1/2c; No. 2, March, 371 1/2c; No. 2, June, 372 1/2c; No. 2, September, 373 1/2c; No. 2, December, 374 1/2c; No. 2, March, 375 1/2c; No. 2, June, 376 1/2c; No. 2, September, 377 1/2c; No. 2, December, 378 1/2c; No. 2, March, 379 1/2c; No. 2, June, 380 1/2c; No. 2, September, 381 1/2c; No. 2, December, 382 1/2c; No. 2, March, 383 1/2c; No. 2, June, 384 1/2c; No. 2, September, 385 1/2c; No. 2, December, 386 1/2c; No. 2, March, 387 1/2c; No. 2, June, 388 1/2c; No. 2, September, 389 1/2c; No. 2, December, 390 1/2c; No. 2, March, 391 1/2c; No. 2, June, 392 1/2c; No. 2, September, 393 1/2c; No. 2, December, 394 1/2c; No. 2, March, 395 1/2c; No. 2, June, 396 1/2c; No. 2, September, 397 1/2c; No. 2, December, 398 1/2c; No. 2, March, 399 1/2c; No. 2, June, 400 1/2c; No. 2, September, 401 1/2c; No. 2, December, 402 1/2c; No. 2, March, 403 1/2c; No. 2, June, 404 1/2c; No. 2, September, 405 1/2c; No. 2, December, 406 1/2c; No. 2, March, 407 1/2c; No. 2, June, 408 1/2c; No. 2, September, 409 1/2c; No. 2, December, 410 1/2c; No. 2, March, 411 1/2c; No. 2, June, 412 1/2c; No. 2, September, 413 1/2c; No. 2, December, 414 1/2c; No. 2, March, 415 1/2c; No. 2, June, 416 1/2c; No. 2, September, 417 1/2c; No. 2, December, 418 1/2c; No. 2, March, 419 1/2c; No. 2, June, 420 1/2c; No. 2, September, 421 1/2c; No. 2, December, 422 1/2c; No. 2, March, 423 1/2c; No. 2, June, 424 1/2c; No. 2, September, 425 1/2c; No. 2, December, 426 1/2c; No. 2, March, 427 1/2c; No. 2, June, 428 1/2c; No. 2, September, 429 1/2c; No. 2, December, 430 1/2c; No. 2, March, 431 1/2c; No. 2, June, 432 1/2c; No. 2, September, 433 1/2c; No. 2, December, 434 1/2c; No. 2, March, 435 1/2c; No. 2, June, 436 1/2c; No. 2, September, 437 1/2c; No. 2, December, 438 1/2c; No. 2, March, 439 1/2c; No. 2, June, 440 1/2c; No. 2, September, 441 1/2c; No. 2, December, 442 1/2c; No. 2, March, 443 1/2c; No. 2, June, 444 1/2c; No. 2, September, 445 1/2c; No. 2, December, 446 1/2c; No. 2, March, 447 1/2c; No. 2, June, 448 1/2c; No. 2, September, 449 1/2c; No. 2, December, 450 1/2c; No. 2, March, 451 1/2c; No. 2, June, 452 1/2c; No. 2, September, 453 1/2c; No. 2, December, 454 1/2c; No. 2, March, 455 1/2c; No. 2, June, 456 1/2c; No. 2, September, 457 1/2c; No. 2, December, 458 1/2c; No. 2, March, 459 1/2c; No. 2, June, 460 1/2c; No. 2, September, 461 1/2c; No. 2, December, 462 1/2c; No. 2, March, 463 1/2c; No. 2, June, 464 1/2c; No. 2, September, 465 1/2c; No. 2, December, 466 1/2c; No. 2, March, 467 1/2c; No. 2, June, 468 1/2c; No. 2, September, 469 1/2c; No. 2, December, 470 1/2c; No. 2, March, 471 1/2c; No. 2, June, 472 1/2c; No. 2, September, 473 1/2c; No. 2, December, 474 1/2c; No. 2, March, 475 1/2c; No. 2, June, 476 1/2c; No. 2, September, 477 1/2c; No. 2, December, 478 1/2c; No. 2, March, 479 1/2c; No. 2, June, 480 1/2c; No. 2, September, 481 1/2c; No. 2, December, 482 1/2c; No. 2, March, 483 1/2c; No. 2, June, 484 1/2c; No. 2, September, 485 1/2c; No. 2, December, 486 1/2c; No. 2, March, 487 1/2c; No. 2, June, 488 1/2c; No. 2, September, 489 1/2c; No. 2, December, 490 1/2c; No. 2, March, 491 1/2c; No. 2, June, 492 1/2c; No. 2, September, 493 1/2c; No. 2, December, 494 1/2c; No. 2, March, 495 1/2c; No. 2, June, 496 1/2c; No. 2, September, 497 1/2c; No. 2, December, 498 1/2c; No. 2, March, 499 1/2c; No. 2, June, 500 1/2c; No. 2, September, 501 1/2c; No. 2, December, 502 1/2c; No. 2, March, 503 1/2c; No. 2, June, 504 1/2c; No. 2, September, 505 1/2c; No. 2, December, 506 1/2c; No. 2, March, 507 1/2c; No. 2, June, 508 1/2c; No. 2, September, 509 1/2c; No. 2, December, 510 1/2c; No. 2, March, 511 1/2c; No. 2, June, 512 1/2c; No. 2, September, 513 1/2c; No. 2, December, 514 1/2c; No. 2, March, 515 1/2c; No. 2, June, 516 1/2c; No. 2, September, 517 1/2c; No. 2, December, 518 1/2c; No. 2, March, 519 1/2c; No. 2, June, 520 1/2c; No. 2, September, 521 1/2c; No. 2, December, 522 1/2c; No. 2, March, 523 1/2c; No. 2, June, 524 1/2c; No. 2, September, 525 1/2c; No. 2, December, 526 1/2c; No. 2, March, 527 1/2c; No. 2, June, 528 1/2c; No. 2, September, 529 1/2c; No. 2, December, 530 1/2c; No. 2, March, 531 1/2c; No. 2, June, 532 1/2c; No. 2, September, 533 1/2c; No. 2, December, 534 1/2c; No. 2, March, 535 1/2c; No. 2, June, 536 1/2c; No. 2, September, 537 1/2c; No. 2, December, 538 1/2c; No. 2, March, 539 1/2c; No. 2, June, 540 1/2c; No. 2, September, 541 1/2c; No. 2, December, 542 1/2c; No. 2, March, 543 1/2c; No. 2, June, 544 1/2c; No. 2, September, 545 1/2c; No. 2, December, 546 1/

THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, THURSDAY, MAY 15.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN KANSAS.

TEPEKA, Kan., May 12.—It is stated that two "original package" liquor houses will be opened here to-morrow, and that more will follow. The liquor is made in all quantities from a pint of whisky and a half of beer, to a barrel or more. The public sentiment here is against the business, but the local authorities see no way to stop it. A car load of beer was shipped to St. Mary Saturday in bottles, each bottle being an "original package." Several breweries are preparing to establish agencies in various points in Kansas.

It very frequently happens that there is nothing more confounding or conflicting than the interpretations put on law and court decisions by lawyers. The foregoing dispatch from Tepeka shows the condition of things in Kansas growing out of the recent decision of the supreme court in the Iowa case. Some contend, as the dispatch indicates, that liquor can be freely sold in original packages, such as bottles, kegs or barrels. Others hold to the doctrine that the decision does not conflict with the state law of prohibition; and therefore the persons who open shops for the sale of liquor in "original packages," can be punished. In this conflict of opinion on the question as to the power of a state to enact such police laws as it sees fit, it is interesting to read the decision of Chief Justice Taney, over forty years ago:

But although a state is bound to recognize and permit the sale by the importer of any article of merchandise which congress authorizes to be imported, it is not bound to furnish a market for it, nor to abstain from the passage of any law which it may deem necessary or advisable to guard the health or morals of its citizens, although such law may discourage importation, or diminish the profits of the importer, or lessen the revenue of the general government. And if any state denies the retail and internal traffic in drunkards injurious to its citizens and calculated to produce idleness, vice or delinquency, it is not acting in violation of the constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic or from prohibiting it altogether if it thinks proper.

Two of the leading prohibitionists in this country—General Fisk and John P. St. John, hold different views on the decision. The former thinks it will not injure the temperance cause in Kansas or Iowa, while the latter professes to have dark forebodings. Just why St. John should have any such elaborate trucking the question when he has never been a worker in the temperance cause, and never saved a drunkard in his life, cannot be judged. But unfortunately, there will no doubt be some trouble over the decision. The present supreme court explained Taney's ruling in this wise:

These decisions rest upon the undoubted right of the states of the Union to control their purely internal affairs, in doing which they exercise powers not surrendered to the national government; but whenever the law of the state amounts essentially to a regulation of commerce with foreign nations or among the states, as it does when it inhibits directly or indirectly the receipt of an imported commodity, or its disposition before it has ceased to become an article of trade between one state and another or another country than this, it comes in conflict with a power which in this particular has been exclusively vested in the general government, and is therefore void.

According to this, a bottle or a keg of liquor is an original package, and can be sold without hindrance in a prohibition state provided it was imported into that state from another state or country. If the liquor was to be drunk on the premises of the person to whom it was imported, then prohibition would apply, but if taken to a man's home or place of business, the supreme court protects him in that kind of drinking. It will be seen from this that the decision is a misfortune.

THE WONDER OF ALL WONDERS.

Of all the inventions ever given the world that of the phonograph is the most wonderful. It may never be regarded as the most useful, and yet there is no telling what a few years more will be brought forth by that mysterious machine. When it has already enabled a dead man to preach his own funeral sermon in his natural voice, and join with his dead wife in singing a duet, what won't it do when the improved phonograph is offered to the public?

Mr. Edison has recently given the public a few of the things that can be done by the improved phonograph. It seems as if he were uttering impossibilities, but the uses to which the machine can be put, are no longer a matter of prediction, but an accomplished fact. As to some of them he says:

Any one sitting in his room alone may order an assortment of wax cylinder records inscribed with songs, recitations, piano or violin music, short stories, lectures or dial-lect pieces, and, by putting them on his phonograph, he can listen to them as originally sung or recited by authors, artists and actors, or ecclesiastics. The variety of entertainment he thus commands, at trifling expense and without moving from his chair, is practically unlimited. Music by a band, in fact, can be played, and the voice of the cylinders, and the voice of the cylinders in English can thus be heard again on this side of the ocean, or preserved for future generations.

It is a fact that the entire contents of such a book as "Nicholas Nickleby" can be put on four cylinders eight inches long. Arrangements have been made whereby the cylinders can be mailed and sent to any part of the country, loaded with the voice of any friend you may wish to hear speak. Songs, speeches, declamations, sermons, conversations, and so on, can be given the phonograph, and saved for years, and used after time whenever you wish to hear the voice of one which is familiar to you and is either silent or far removed from you. In this way families can preserve the voice of their members who die, and use them at such times as they may desire.

Mr. Edison says that "even now newspaper reporters and correspondents can talk their matters into the phonograph, either in the editorial office, or at some distant point, by telephone wire connected with a phonograph in the composing room, so that the communication may be set up in type without any preliminary of writing out in long hand. The wax cylinders can be sent through the mails in little boxes, which he has prepared for that purpose, and then put upon another phonograph at a distant point, to be listened to by a friend or business correspondent. To obviate the

HOT TALK IN THE HOUSE.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE ON A TARIFF SIDE ISSUE.

Positive Declarations on the Floor That Perjury Has Been Committed—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, the House insisted on its amendment to the Senate Independent Pension Bill and a conference was ordered. The House then went into a committee of the whole (Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

In the course of the discussion of one of the amendments Mr. McMillin alluded to a Mr. Campbell, of Pittsburgh, a glass manufacturer, asking for protection from foreign labor while he was charged with importing foreign labor in violation of the contract labor law. Mr. Bergen said he ventured to say that Mr. Campbell was a Democrat, but Mr. Bynum said that on the contrary, Mr. Campbell was an ardent supporter of Mr. Harrison. Mr. Bynum testified to the good reputation enjoyed by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Bynum then denounced Campbell as a perjurer. Campbell, he said, had come before the ways and means committee and had held a consultation with Mr. Wilson and himself and then had gone away and made an affidavit which was false from beginning to end, and had Campbell ever come into Mr. Bynum's district he would be in the cell of the prison to-day.

Mr. Bynum retorted that he would take Campbell's word as soon as he would that of the gentleman from Indiana, and he knew them both. Campbell, he said, was the chosen representative of a large organization of reputable workmen, and any insult or indignity offered to him was offered to them. Mr. Wilson confirmed Mr. Bynum's statements, and said that in the public press and on every stump he had felt it his duty to denounce Campbell as a perjurer.

In the course of some further remarks Mr. Bynum said that the committee on ways and means in the formation of its bill had closed the doors of the capitol against the labor of the country, but admitted the manufacturers. The majority of the committee raised the curtain and peeped out to see who was there. Mr. Elmer's testimony to the fact that the committee had heard all industries that had requested a hearing.

Mr. McKimley said that the imputation of perjury on a man from Indiana was a disgraceful proceeding. He did not permit any man to impute to the committee any bad motives or any lack of courtesy to the minority. Mr. Chandler offered an amendment fixing the rate of duty on lamp chimneys at 45 per cent ad valorem. Lost—55 to 77.

Having considered 16 of the 156 pages of the bill, the House adjourned for the day.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House bill appropriating \$80,000 for a public building at York, Pa., and the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Rock Island, Ill., have been passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the silver bill.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

President Harrison Waiting for the Governors to Act.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President has twelve days yet under the terms of the world's fair bill in which to make up his mind whom he will have for commissioners-at-large. The Governors of the States are a little slow in making their recommendations, and Mr. Harrison desires to announce the appointment of the entire board at one time.

Mr. Halford, the private secretary, said that the appointments would not be made until the latter part of next week. Some of the new names suggested for commissioners-at-large are P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, chief stockholder of the York street railway system; Alonzo Shotwell, a gentleman largely interested in transportation matters and who has received the endorsement of Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; both senators, and all the congressmen of his State; Thomas Dolan, a cloth manufacturer of Philadelphia, recommended by Postmaster-General Warner and Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio.

Others named for the place are Patrick Walsh, of the Augusta Chronicle, ex-Gov. McCornick, of New York; A. T. Gorham, of Cincinnati, the director of the Centennial Exposition, Chauncey M. Depew, and Warner Miller, of New York.

DISTRIBUTING THE OFFICES.

Several Nominations Sent to the Senate by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Pension agents—W. H. Osborne of Massachusetts, at Boston; J. C. Currier of California, at San Francisco.

United States consul—Samuel L. Gracely of Massachusetts, at Cardiff. William Gow, Jr., of Pennsylvania, assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Philadelphia.

Registers of land offices—J. I. Nesbitt, of Nebraska, at North Platte, Neb.; J. G. Sheehan, of California, at San Francisco; Joseph Tracy, of California, at Humboldt; J. H. McKee, of Colorado, at Hugo; T. S. Long of Oregon, at The Dalles, Oregon; L. E. Foote of Colorado, at Hugo, Colo.; A. T. Campbell of Montana, at Miles City, Mont.

Inspector Edwin Stewart, United States navy, to be chief of bureau of provisions and clothing and paymaster general in the navy, with rank of Commodore.

NOT TALK IN THE HOUSE.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE ON A TARIFF SIDE ISSUE.

Positive Declarations on the Floor That Perjury Has Been Committed—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, the House insisted on its amendment to the Senate Independent Pension Bill and a conference was ordered. The House then went into a committee of the whole (Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

In the course of the discussion of one of the amendments Mr. McMillin alluded to a Mr. Campbell, of Pittsburgh, a glass manufacturer, asking for protection from foreign labor while he was charged with importing foreign labor in violation of the contract labor law. Mr. Bergen said he ventured to say that Mr. Campbell was a Democrat, but Mr. Bynum said that on the contrary, Mr. Campbell was an ardent supporter of Mr. Harrison. Mr. Bynum testified to the good reputation enjoyed by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Bynum then denounced Campbell as a perjurer. Campbell, he said, had come before the ways and means committee and had held a consultation with Mr. Wilson and himself and then had gone away and made an affidavit which was false from beginning to end, and had Campbell ever come into Mr. Bynum's district he would be in the cell of the prison to-day.

Mr. Bynum retorted that he would take Campbell's word as soon as he would that of the gentleman from Indiana, and he knew them both. Campbell, he said, was the chosen representative of a large organization of reputable workmen, and any insult or indignity offered to him was offered to them. Mr. Wilson confirmed Mr. Bynum's statements, and said that in the public press and on every stump he had felt it his duty to denounce Campbell as a perjurer.

In the course of some further remarks Mr. Bynum said that the committee on ways and means in the formation of its bill had closed the doors of the capitol against the labor of the country, but admitted the manufacturers. The majority of the committee raised the curtain and peeped out to see who was there. Mr. Elmer's testimony to the fact that the committee had heard all industries that had requested a hearing.

Mr. McKimley said that the imputation of perjury on a man from Indiana was a disgraceful proceeding. He did not permit any man to impute to the committee any bad motives or any lack of courtesy to the minority. Mr. Chandler offered an amendment fixing the rate of duty on lamp chimneys at 45 per cent ad valorem. Lost—55 to 77.

Having considered 16 of the 156 pages of the bill, the House adjourned for the day.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House bill appropriating \$80,000 for a public building at York, Pa., and the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Rock Island, Ill., have been passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the silver bill.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

President Harrison Waiting for the Governors to Act.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President has twelve days yet under the terms of the world's fair bill in which to make up his mind whom he will have for commissioners-at-large. The Governors of the States are a little slow in making their recommendations, and Mr. Harrison desires to announce the appointment of the entire board at one time.

Mr. Halford, the private secretary, said that the appointments would not be made until the latter part of next week. Some of the new names suggested for commissioners-at-large are P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, chief stockholder of the York street railway system; Alonzo Shotwell, a gentleman largely interested in transportation matters and who has received the endorsement of Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; both senators, and all the congressmen of his State; Thomas Dolan, a cloth manufacturer of Philadelphia, recommended by Postmaster-General Warner and Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio.

Others named for the place are Patrick Walsh, of the Augusta Chronicle, ex-Gov. McCornick, of New York; A. T. Gorham, of Cincinnati, the director of the Centennial Exposition, Chauncey M. Depew, and Warner Miller, of New York.

DISTRIBUTING THE OFFICES.

Several Nominations Sent to the Senate by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Pension agents—W. H. Osborne of Massachusetts, at Boston; J. C. Currier of California, at San Francisco.

United States consul—Samuel L. Gracely of Massachusetts, at Cardiff. William Gow, Jr., of Pennsylvania, assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Philadelphia.

Registers of land offices—J. I. Nesbitt, of Nebraska, at North Platte, Neb.; J. G. Sheehan, of California, at San Francisco; Joseph Tracy, of California, at Humboldt; J. H. McKee, of Colorado, at Hugo; T. S. Long of Oregon, at The Dalles, Oregon; L. E. Foote of Colorado, at Hugo, Colo.; A. T. Campbell of Montana, at Miles City, Mont.

Inspector Edwin Stewart, United States navy, to be chief of bureau of provisions and clothing and paymaster general in the navy, with rank of Commodore.

Peter Bonans of Montana, to be Indian agent at the Flathead agency in Montana.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

SURE CURE.

A CLEAN AND PERFECT CURE OF HURTS AND BRUISES.

A Doctor. Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 9, 1888. George Patterson fell from a 3d-story window, striking a fence. I found him lying on the ground, his head all over his face. I saw him next morning at work; all the blue spots had gone, leaving neither pain, nor swelling. C. E. REIDMAN, M. D.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

GENUINE BARGAINS.

FURNITURE!

AT CLEMENT, WILLIAMS & CO.,

137 and 139 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee.

Plain and Artistic Furniture in all the Newest Styles and at the Very Lowest Prices.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

SIMON Says His Clothing Stock Must go.

WE have no room for it! We will sell it at any price to get it out of our way.

BEGINNING this week all will be put on sale at almost half price.

All Wool Men's Suits, Worth \$10, \$12 and \$15 at Same advertised last week for \$7.50.

ALL others in proportion as Low! Don't Hesitate! Come at Once!

SIMON,

CORNER MYERS HOUSE.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE.

GRISWOLD & SANBORN'S SPECIALTIES.

CARDINAL GASOLINE STOVES,

No Needle Valves to Leak.

Anthony Wayne Washing Machines, Cheapest and Best.

CHALLENGE ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS

Hardwood, Zinc Lined, Charcoal Filled, with Perfect Ventilation. The only Refrigerator made that is air tight enough to preserve matches and dry clothes, and save 25 per cent. on ice bill.

THE CELEBRATED CLAUSSE SHEARS AND SCISSORS, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

For Families, Barbers and Paper Hangers.

Everybody Knows Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

Estimates Furnished Contractors and Builders on all kinds of Tin, Copper and Galvanized Iron Work.

N. B. Our Motto: Not to be undersold on equal quality of goods.

ADVERTISERS READ THIS,

and after you have read it, think it over. Anything that concerns your business is of interest to you. We do not ask you to advertise in our paper, nor in any other papers, we only state the fact that success in advertising depends like any other success in knowing how to do it. Experience is a mighty good thing, but then, you are not to try the 16,000 and odd papers published in this country, for if you do you will sack your safe before you know the a. b. c. of the science of advertising, for science it is, the advertising on a large or small scale.

It is more economic, more profitable, and a great deal wiser to ascertain yourself which paper or set of papers will bring the best result for the same amount of money. The PRINTERS' INK is the paper in which you will learn the long and short of the story. It has no interest in having your 'ad.' in one paper rather than another. It is independent, well informed and truthful. If you advertise at all, whether for one dollar, or for one thousand, or for one million of dollars a year, you will miss your road if, not knowing it you do not inquire of the advertiser's guide, and thinking you know it, you take a sinuous pathway and get at the goal at the eve of death. We will send the PRINTERS' INK and the "Daily Gazette," to any advertiser who will prove himself to be such, for one year, for the price of one: that is for six dollars. Address: GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

PRINTERS' INK

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

It is a weekly publication, and is the representative journal of the advertising profession. It contains the latest news and information of the advertising world, and is a most valuable and profitable guide to every advertiser. It is published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York.

COLOGNE SEED.

The farmers around Centerville, Del., were recently badly imposed upon by a fakir, who disposed of what he claimed to be cologne seed, which produced a fine perfume. Of course, the seed will not dissolve, but if planted, would produce a good crop of clover.

Difficult Figuring.

Census Taker.—How many male members are there in this family? Kentucky Housewife.—Wall, there was six this mornin', but pap and the boys went out arter breakfaks' for a scrap with the Mugginnesses and I don't know how many there is now.

Hold It to the Light.

The man who tells you confidentially just what will cure your cold is proffering Kemp's Balsam this year. In the preparation of this remarkable remedy for coughs and colds no expense is spared to combine only the best and purest ingredients. Hold a bottle of Kemp's Balsam to the light and look through it; notice the bright, clear look; then compare with other remedies. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sample bottle free.

Overheard at the Mess-Table.

"Prince Sulkowski has applied for a divorce on the ground, as he alleges, that he was mad at the time he married."

"Come, that won't do; everybody might say that you know!"

A \$50.00 outfit will be furnished on 30 days time to the first responder to the call that applies for it, with a guarantee of \$100.00 profit in four weeks or no pay. Exclusive control of your county given. Something new and with great possibilities. We protect your possibility. Address at once, with stamp, A. B. JARVIS & Co., Racine, Wis.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

SURE CURE.

A CLEAN AND PERFECT CURE OF HURTS AND BRUISES.

A Doctor. Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 9, 1888. George Patterson fell from a 3d-story window, striking a fence. I found him lying on the ground, his head all over his face. I saw him next morning at work; all the blue spots had gone, leaving neither pain, nor swelling. C. E. REIDMAN, M. D.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

GENUINE BARGAINS.

FURNITURE!

AT CLEMENT, WILLIAMS & CO.,

137 and 139 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee.

Plain and Artistic Furniture in all the Newest Styles and at the Very Lowest Prices.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

SIMON Says His Clothing Stock Must go.

WE have no room for it! We will sell it at any price to get it out of our way.

BEGINNING this week all will be put on sale at almost half price.

All Wool Men's Suits, Worth \$10, \$12 and \$15 at Same advertised last week for \$7.50.

ALL others in proportion as Low! Don't Hesitate! Come at Once!

SIMON,

CORNER MYERS HOUSE.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE.

GRISWOLD & SANBORN'S SPECIALTIES.

CARDINAL GASOLINE STOVES,

No Needle Valves to Leak.

Anthony Wayne Washing Machines, Cheapest and Best.

CHALLENGE ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS

Hardwood, Zinc Lined, Charcoal Filled, with Perfect Ventilation. The only Refrigerator made that is air tight enough to preserve matches and dry clothes, and save 25 per cent. on ice bill.

THE CELEBRATED CLAUSSE SHEARS AND SCISSORS, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

For Families, Barbers and Paper Hangers.

Everybody Knows Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

Estimates Furnished Contractors and Builders on all kinds of Tin, Copper and Galvanized Iron Work.

N. B. Our Motto: Not to be undersold on equal quality of goods.

ADVERTISERS READ THIS,

and after you have read it, think it over. Anything that concerns your business is of interest to you. We do not ask you to advertise in our paper, nor in any other papers, we only state the fact that success in advertising depends like any other success in knowing how to do it. Experience is a mighty good thing, but then, you are not to try the 16,000 and odd papers published in this country, for if you do you will sack your safe before you know the a. b. c. of the science of advertising, for science it is, the advertising on a large or small scale.

It is more economic, more profitable, and a great deal wiser to ascertain yourself which paper or set of papers will bring the best result for the same amount of money. The PRINTERS' INK is the paper in which you will learn the long and short of the story. It has no interest in having your 'ad.' in one paper rather than another. It is independent, well informed and truthful. If you advertise at all, whether for one dollar, or for one thousand, or for one million of dollars a year, you will miss your road if, not knowing it you do not inquire of the advertiser's guide, and thinking you know it, you take a sinuous pathway and get at the goal at the eve of death. We will send the PRINTERS' INK and the "Daily Gazette," to any advertiser who will prove himself to be such, for one year, for the price of one: that is for six dollars. Address: GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

PRINTERS' INK

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

It is a weekly publication, and is the representative journal of the advertising profession. It contains the latest news and information of the advertising world, and is a most valuable and profitable guide to every advertiser. It is published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York.

COLOGNE SEED.

The farmers around Centerville, Del., were recently badly imposed upon by a fakir, who disposed of what he claimed to be cologne seed, which produced a fine perfume. Of course, the seed will not dissolve, but if planted, would produce a good crop of clover.

Difficult Figuring.

Census Taker.—How many male members are there in this family? Kentucky Housewife.—Wall, there was six this mornin', but pap and the boys went out arter breakfaks' for a scrap with the Mugginnesses and I don't know how many there is now.

Hold It to the Light.

The man who tells you confidentially just what will cure your cold is proffering Kemp's Balsam this year. In the preparation of this remarkable remedy for coughs and colds no expense is spared to combine only the best and purest ingredients. Hold a bottle of Kemp's Balsam to the light and look through it; notice the bright, clear look; then compare with other remedies. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sample bottle free.

Overheard at the Mess-Table.

"Prince Sulkowski has applied for a divorce on the ground, as he alleges, that he was mad at the time he married."

"Come, that won't do; everybody might say that you know!"

A \$50.00 outfit will be furnished on 30 days time to the first responder to the call that applies for it, with a guarantee of \$100.00 profit in four weeks or no pay. Exclusive control of your county given. Something new and with great possibilities. We protect your possibility. Address at once, with stamp, A. B. JARVIS & Co., Racine, Wis.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

WITH SUSPENSORY CLOTH.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF WEAKNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SPINAL COLUMN.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a most valuable and profitable guide to every advertiser. It is published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York.

GENUINE BARGAINS.

FURNITURE!

AT CLEMENT, WILLIAMS & CO.,

137 and 139 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee.

Plain

ICE!

OUR PRICES

From April 1st to the Season of 1890.

25 lb. Daily, per month - \$2.00
40 lb. Daily, per month - \$2.50
60 lb. Daily, per month - \$3.00
Ton Lots or over, per ton - 2.00

All orders left at our office under the bank will be promptly filled.
Ice tickets for 100 lb. lots or ton lots for sale at our office or by our drivers.

SMITH & GATELEY.

LOCAL MATTERS.

House to Rent—on South Third St., near high school. Wm. Ross.

Notice.
We have this day sold our stock of goods to F. M. Finch & Co. of White-water, Wis. All accounts due as must be settled at once at the old stand. Frank (Glasgow) is authorized to collect all bills due the firm May 13th 90 Kimball & Co.

Nice dry place to store stove, at Low-ell's.

Wanted—A copy of the Gazette of Friday, April 11th. Please leave at this office.

After you have made a tour of the market call at T. J. Ziegler's for bargain in clothing.

Black dirt delivered in the city at one dollar a load. Leave orders at Fred Vankirk's. ALBERT HATHERELL.

For Rent—House in business center city, water, etc., and suite of two from rooms in new block. S. D. GRUBB.

To Rent—Two houses, one on Bluff street near High street, and one on West Bluff near High street. Equare of Lynden Bros.

Lawn Mowers sharpened in the best manner, and general machine jobbing, by M. D. Taylor, 121 North Main street.

The spring wraps that we offer at \$2.99 and \$3.88 cannot fail to interest you. At our annex. J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

A few boarders wanted at 206 South First street.

Bamboo carpet beaters, carpet stretchers, hammocks, hammock ropes, hammock spreaders, carpet sweepers, lawn covers to carpets, baby cots, boys wagons, at Wheelock's.

Minor, opposite the P. O., sells the Laidlaw \$3 ladies' fine dongola kid shoe at \$2.50.

I have the goods; I have the prices; now I want your smiling countenances. Come and see me; I want your trade. Respectfully yours, E. W. LOWELL.

Never before could we show such a line of ladies' children and gent's hosiery as now. We have the finest line of China silks for draperies and ornaments match in the city. FROST & SYNDER.

Money to loan on long time with good security. METCALF & GROSS.

Basket sets at Wheelock's this week. Lunch baskets, dinner baskets, work baskets, cheap.

Hammocks and croquet sets cheap, at Sutherland's bookstore.

We have another lot of spring garments that we will sacrifice at \$3.88. They cost from \$10 to \$20 when bought. Now is your chance. J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

LADIES—Try a pair of Laidlaw's No. 136, \$3.00 ladies' pair of B. Minor's, for only \$2.50.

When it comes to the point of choosing a stylish hat or a fine fitting suit, there is no place in the city like Ziegler's.

We have selected from our stock 50 spring garments in a variety of desirable styles, materials, silk, serge, striped and checked wool goods—garments that are worth much more than we ask for them. Our prices on them to close quickly will be \$2.99. It will pay you to see them. J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Call for Vienna Flour.
Ask your grocer for Pearl White Flour, Crown Jewel and White Lo Flour are both choice brands.

The great sale of wall paper and curtains continues at Sutherland's bookstore.

New supply of teachers' Bibles. Also American Bible Society Bibles at Sutherland's bookstore.

Jackets and wraps—largest stock at J. M. Bostwick & Sons.

HANSON'S CURIOUS may be along later in the season, but just now the crowd is going to Ziegler's to see the new styles of spring hats. He shows more correct styles than any house in the city.

LADIES WANTED—By Brown Bros., the shoe men, to try their \$2.50 patent leather tip lace shoes. They are made of best dongola stock, splendid style and every pair warranted to wear equal to any \$3 shoe sold by credit stores. Come in and convince yourself that it pays to trade at the cash store.

In the spring time the young man's fancy turns to the prospect of a new suit or spring overcoat which Ziegler's keeps.

An elegant line of fancy silk vests just received at Ziegler's.

Ladies clean our kid gloves with Mother's Glove cleaner; for sale only at Burns & Boland's dry goods store.

Senator Ingalls is generally spoken of as a poor man, yet he has property in Afton valued at over \$200,000.

THE MAGNET.

WILL GIVE AWAY A

China Tea Set,

MONDAY, MAY 10.

A FREE TICKET to every one asking for it on that day.

SPECIAL SALES IN ALL LINES

MEMORIAL DAY.

A Citizens' Meeting to Make Arrangements for Memorial Day.

A citizens' meeting will be held at the common council chamber to-morrow (Friday) evening at half past seven o'clock, sharp, to make arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day. Every person interested in the proper observance of the day is cordially invited to be present and participate in the exercise.

By order,
J. W. St. John, Mayor.
Janesville, May 14th, 1890.

BRIEFLETS.

Regular drill night Janesville Light Infantry.

King's Daughters at the Congregational church to-morrow night.

Attention is called to the announcement of D. Conger in another column.

Isn't it about time to make a move towards celebrating the Fourth of July?

The Anglemore Club are indulging in a pigeon shoot on Bunker Hill this afternoon.

The Light Infantry will give an exhibition skirmish drill to-night in the court house park.

Al Smith, proprietor of the "Seaside" received fifty boxes of Flow's celebrated candies this morning.

The Sea Side has the exclusive agency for Flow's celebrated Chicago candies. The only place in town that sells it.

Don't forget the King's Daughters entertainment at the Congregational church to-morrow night. Admission ten cents.

St. Kent removed the stock of the Fountain Oiler Store to his restaurant on West Milwaukee street, yesterday afternoon.

Janesville Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, assemble in regular semi-monthly convocation this evening at Masonic hall.

The Fortnightly Club will meet next Saturday evening, May 17th, with Miss Maud Crane, No. 207 Center avenue. This will be the last meeting of the club.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. James Shearer began work on the mason work of the new Hanson Furniture Factory under sub-contract from Mr. O. F. Nowlan.

Mayor St. John has called a meeting of citizens to arrange for the observance of Memorial day. The meeting will be held in the council chamber to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The question of beautifying the grounds around the public school buildings, should have found favor in the school board years ago. It requires time to grow trees and shrubbery.

Marshal Hogan arrested two young men named Ernest Eilet and Charles Becker, of Oconomowoc, yesterday afternoon. They were wanted for larceny, and Marshal Palmer, of that city, took them back with him last evening.

A large number of young folks attended the grand union ball of Division Nos. 1 and 3, Ancient Order of Hibernians at the Hibernia Hall last night. Supper was served as Tuckwood's restaurant, and the company danced to the music of Smith & Anderson's orchestra until a late hour.

Some days ago the Gazette made an extended notice of a new vapor gasoline stove then on exhibition at the hardware store of Messrs. Hancock & Sheldon, South Main street. By reference to the advertising columns of the Gazette, it will be seen that the vapor stove is now offered for sale by Messrs. Hancock & Sheldon. Housekeepers will do well to examine this stove before purchasing.

Mr. J. A. Dennison says that the boys need not be concerned about the security of fire crackers for the fourth of July. He has enough to supply the whole town, having bought a large invoice last February before the security became apparent. A New York broker wrote Mr. Dennison a few days ago, stating that there was no possibility of securing another importation before next August. It is a very odd lot in January and a very hot one in July when Dennison gets left on fire works.

S. C. Barnham, clerk of the board of education, has received a letter from Prof. Cooley, in which he accepts the position of superintendent of schools of this city; and states that he will be in Janesville in time to assume his duties at the commencement of the next term of school. Therefore, the board need not worry concerning the acceptance of the position, or whether the new superintendent thoroughly understands the situation. He is well acquainted with the duties and requirements of the position.

Peterson for June is unusually rich with excellent illustrations. "Her Seventh Birthday," "A June Twilight" and "His mother's Message" are all charming and totally unlike in subject and treatment. The opening story, "Frank Raymond's Faith," is capably illustrated. The mammoth fashion-plate, with other illustrations of Summer dresses, and the needlework designs cannot fail to interest the ladies. Miss Ella Higginson's novel "A Love and a Passion," is full of interest and power and Miss Alice Bowman's "Story of Dagmar," is a story of her previous serials. "When Did Uncle Philbrooke Die," is as original as it is interesting. "Some Hardy Parties," by Joyce Ray will be welcome and useful to every possessor of a garden, and Miss Seville's paper on "Asphyxia" is exceedingly useful.

The July number begins a new volume, and the list of contents gives promise of great brilliancy. Terms, two dollars a year. One dollar for six months. Sample copy, five cents. Address, Peterson's Magazine, Philadelphia.

A SPIDER WEBB SOCIAL.

At the Home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Roof, 160 Lincoln Street, Last Night.

The spider web social given under the auspices of the young people of the First M. E. church at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Roof last evening, was a grand success in every way. There was a large number of young folks present and they had a splendid time. Refreshments were served and the spider web unfolded. It was a decided novelty.

The spider-web was composed of ribbons and each bore a young lady's name. The young men drew a ribbon and the young lady's name which appeared upon it was his partner during the evening.

THE TRUE CO-OPERATION.

Some Self-Evident Truths that Should be Practiced in all Communities.

Considerable has been said of late in this city and vicinity about co-operation in business matters—a co-operation embracing only a specified business class, and arraying that class in an antagonistic position against all other business classes. In effect, creating a monopoly to compel all outsiders to do business with its members according to a set of rules prescribed by the monopolists themselves, but utterly ignoring any right of the outsiders to regulate the business of the monopolists or to obtain co-operation. This being the case, instead of their being any co-operation in the broad, proper sense of the term, there is only an ostensible monopoly and the morally unlawful boycott to coerce and injure.

A community is made up of individuals engaged in many and varied occupations, each dependent in a greater or less degree upon all the others for success in whatever business he may be engaged in. A community is prosperous or otherwise in just the ratio that this mutual dependence is recognized and practiced, or denied. The success in business of one man is to the advantage of many. A master carpenter gives employment to a number of journeymen. These carpenters while pursuing their calling depend upon others to supply their several bodily wants—food, clothing, everything in the mercantile line. These merchants in turn secure supplies of the producer, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the importer, each merchant seeking to purchase his supplies and so arrange the details of his business by skill in purchasing and economy in management, as to enable him to secure as large a proportion of the trade of his neighbors as possible by offering him good goods at the lowest honest prices. In the meantime a merchant in one line of supplies is dependent upon all others, artisan and merchant and producer and laborer, for everything he does not deal in himself. If he is successful, he builds a home, he buys a horse, he hires laborers. The money he has accumulated, if any, thus is distributed in all directions, benefiting all. Every additional dollar that is built adds to the value of every other house, to every farm, within marketing distance. Every man is benefited in proportion as his labor or his supplies go towards the erection of that structure. Here is co-operation—true co-operation. Each one assists all others, and all others assist and maintain the one. There is no arraying of class against class. This keen and never ceasing strife of competition and the exigencies of mercantile business prevent and prohibit undue profits and individual characteristics prevent combination.

And so the success of one or a dozen is in fact a benefit to all, and the stepping stone to the success of many others. Every individual of a community, therefore, has it in his power to either assist in making that community prosperous or otherwise. He gains his living by the favor or through the necessities of his neighbors. His money comes from them. When it goes from him, it should go back and be distributed among those from whence it came, that it may again return to him. If he has anything to buy, buy of those who make it possible for him to buy at all. Money spent at home is money wisely spent, not only because it will buy just as much and nearly always more, but because in so doing he is indirectly, and in fact, directly, a sharer in whatever profit may accrue to the transaction. A farmer may complain that he derives no benefit from the prosperity or the stability of merchants. He forgets. Will any farmer sell his farm to-day at the same price per acre that he would when the populations of Beloit and Janesville were half what they are to-day? Will he sell a horse to-day at what he once sold it? We know of none. And yet this condition is solely the result of a co-operation that has built up and increased these cities and populations. Instead of being the result of class against class, it is the result of mutual aid in which all without regard to avocation or condition have engaged, and in which the boycott has had no place.

If all would do their full duty as component parts of a community, not a dollar would be sent away that could be retained, not a combination would be made that should oppress. It should be the inviolable rule that those who bear the burdens, who pay the taxes, who build up the waste places, who furnish employment, should be held first in the consideration of the citizen who has money to expend. This is co-operation pure and simple and efficacious, for that which does not benefit all is not co-operation but selfishness, monopoly. By and with such co-operation this community, any community, can be made and kept prosperous. And it is just such co-operation that should be the rule and guide of every man, woman and child in this vicinity. Any other has not the general good at heart.

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

THE GRAND ARMY VETERANS.

W. H. Sargent Post, G. A. R., Will Attend Services at the Baptist Church on Sunday.

At a regular meeting of W. H. Sargent Post No. 20, G. A. R., an invitation was received from Rev. Dr. M. G. Hodges, pastor of the Baptist church, to attend religious services on the morning of Sunday, the 18th of May. The invitation was accepted. All comrades and all old soldiers and sailors are invited to meet with the Post on that occasion. The members of the Post will meet promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. and be ready to move at 10:10. Comrades are requested to appear with white gloves, wealth and cord. The Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Post are requested to meet at the same place and be in readiness to move at 10:10.

JOHN T. WILCOX, Post Commander.

W. W. WILLS, Adjutant.

Pearl's soap secures a beautiful complexion.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Samuel Wright.

Mrs. Samuel Wright died at her home No. 56 Park avenue, fourth ward, at two o'clock this morning, aged sixty-six years. Deceased had been a patient sufferer for many months, and therefore her death was not a surprise to her friends. Her maiden name was Lucy Poole, and she was born at Winton, I. L. Ely, Cambridgehire, England, January 21st, 1824, and was married to Mr. Samuel Wright, October 12th, 1847. She came to America in 1851, first settling at East Troy, Wisconsin. In 1853 she came to Janesville, and, with the exception of a four years' residence at Richland Center, has since made this city her home. She was converted in 1844, and dedicated her life to her Master, working hard and faithfully in His vineyard. She was a member of the First M. E. church of this city, in which society she did noble service. She was a woman of many virtues, and will be greatly missed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and by those who had been recipients of her benevolence. She was the mother of nine children, three of whom will greet her on crossing the river of death. The surviving members of the family are the bereaved husband, Mr. Samuel Wright, and the children, Mrs. Ida Clitworth, of Elmira, New York, Mrs. Ella Main of Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. Wm Wright, of Rockford, Ill., John, George and Mattie Wright of this city, who will receive the sincere sympathy of many friends in their hours of mourning.

The funeral will be held from the house, 56 Park avenue, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, the Rev. M. Evans, pastor of the First M. E. church, conducting the services.

A new idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm, Catarrh is cured by cleansing and soothing, not by drying up. It is not liquid or snuff, but is easily applied to the nostrils. Its effect is magical and thorough treatment will cure the worst cases. Price 50c.

PERSONAL.

Ald. Geo. M. McKee is in Beloit on business to-day.

Dr. Q. O. Netherland transacted professional business in Elgin to-day.

F. S. Atkins, Division Superintendent of the O. M. & St. P. Ry., is in the city to-day.

Mr. J. M. Whitehead returned from Illinois last evening. His children and sister came with him.

Mr. Geo. Quilen is home for a few days from Dubuque, Iowa, where he is at present employed.

Miss Lizzie Shicker, of Hot Springs, Ark., arrived in the city this noon, and will spend the summer with her sister, Mr. H. G. Carter, No. 107 Pleasant street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Quinn and son, of Whitewater, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Quinn yesterday afternoon and evening. Mr. Quinn left for Whitewater this morning, while Mrs. Quinn and son will return this evening.

Mr. E. C. Roof had the misfortune to get one of his thumbs tangled up in a buzz saw at E. Shopbell's planing mill this morning, and in consequence now carries his arm in a sling. The thumb was cut completely off at the first joint.

Alderman Kieckhefer, of the Kieckhefer manufacturing company, of Milwaukee, is in the city to-day consulting with the Hanson Furniture Co. in regard to a steam elevator. Mr. Kieckhefer is sold for the Bennett law, and says that "he has men in his employ who have lived in this county for years, that cannot read or write their own name in English." He is a Lutheran, but believes the law to be the law.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain or dread and with perfect safety. Try the remedy. It cures catarrh, hay fever and cold in the head. It is easily applied into the nostrils and gives relief with the first application. Price 50c.

A BRASS PIN.

The Keepsake of One of Our Prominent Merchants.

"I am not superstitious," said a prominent business man last night, "but there is a brass pin that money would not find does me to part with; all pins have their good points, but this has extraordinary business qualifications. One day a short time ago I lost the setting out of my diamond ring, and constant search through the store did not reveal it. Well, I saw this pin lying on the floor and picked it up. It was all bent out of shape, but I straightened it out and said to the girls in the store, 'I will drop this pin, and the way the point lies it will find my diamond.' It pointed to the north, and about six feet from the end I found the diamond. It was in some bundles of goods and I don't know how the pin could find it, but it was there. Oh, no, I am not a believer in 'boobies,' but I would rather have my lucky pin than a licence to steal."

The listener breathed in gasps, and finally went home to sleep the sleep of the just. They had nothing to beat the pin story but one softly murmured, "If I had that pin I would go out looking good mines and subterranean treasures of water. I would not use it for a suspender button, you can bet on that."

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Brownell-Durkee Suit Decided in Favor of the Plaintiff.

Yesterday afternoon in the circuit court in the action of Frederick Brownell against Harry Durkee et al., upon the close of the testimony, a motion was made by the defendant that the jury be instructed to find a verdict in their favor, which after lengthy arguments by the counsel was granted, and the court directed the jury to find for the defendant. J. F. Lyon & Son appeared for the plaintiff, and J. B. Simmons for the defendant.

This morning a jury was empaneled in the action of Adney Englebrecht against Charles Hanson. The action is an appeal from the justice court. The plaintiff claims that the defendant is indebted to him for some clothes for which he went security for the defendant.

To-morrow morning the action of the state of Wisconsin against Abraham Fox and Henry Fox will be commenced. Between fifty and sixty witnesses have been summoned in this case.

BITS OF COUNTRY TALK.

Rural Chow Chow From Many Sources, Gleaned for the Gazette.

WHAT IS TOLD OF BY JANEVILLE'S NEIGHBORS.

Pointed Personal Paragraphs Seasoned With Newsy Notes on Late Local Events.

MILTON.

Opening of the Base Ball Season—Death of Thomas Hall—The City Library—Fairs—Persons.

We clip the following item of interest to the many friends of the McGibney family here, from the Chicago Daily News, in which city the family recently played a week's engagement. They are a happy, hearty, and successful family. The McGibney family is a band—two bands—and an orchestra. It is a band of brothers and sisters; also a brass band. At the present rate of development the McGibney family will be a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was a musical treat throughout. Sixteen musicians, all good ones, are a very good family. In fact two of these are imported, so to speak, as sisters-in-law, or rather as daughters-in-law. But every single player is one or more in the McGibney family. The McGibney family is a musical institution, as they are now born musicians. Some future McGibney will say to the nurse: "Well, what is it?—a tuba or a trombone." "Neither, sir, it is a concertina," the nurse may reply, and it is a queer, wheezy cry may confirm the assertion. But from just to earnest, the concert given by the McGibney family at Central Music hall last evening was